

The Sydney Morning Herald

NO. 8316.—VOL. LI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.
On the 26th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. Mathias Jones, 115, George-street South, the wife of Mr. George S. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 27th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 28th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 29th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 30th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On the 27th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. Mathias Jones, 115, George-street South, the wife of Mr. George S. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 28th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 29th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 30th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
On the 26th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. Mathias Jones, 115, George-street South, the wife of Mr. George S. Jones, of a daughter.
On the 27th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.
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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, A. B. FARQUHAR, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1885, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.—WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail from Melbourne on the 28th inst., the 28th February, 1885, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM AND SONS' (OF LONDON) LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.—The 28th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Passengers proceeding overland to Europe will find the route from Alexandria to Trieste the most speedy and comfortable.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP, PERFORMING THE PORT AUSTRALIA SERVICE during this and the following months as under:—

ARRIVING AT SYDNEY.
February 1st, 1885, from AUCKLAND, the 28th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. John J. P. Jones, of a daughter.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS
WOLLONGONG.—Kempah, on MONDAY, at noon, and Hunter, at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kempah, on MONDAY, at noon, and Hunter, at 11 p.m.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—THE PELICAN, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 8 a.m., and on the following FRIDAY, at same hour, returning from GOSFORD same days, at 2 p.m. Phoenix Wharf.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
To MELBOURNE—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 11.
To HUNTER RIVER—COONABARRA, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11, and COLLARBOY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.

TO CLARENCE TOWN—COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.

TO MARYBOROUGH—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON—ALEXANDRA, THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER—ALEXANDRA, will take cargo to be shipped at ROCKHAMPTON, per DIAMANTINA, on TUESDAY, 31st inst., at 8 a.m.

TO PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATTERSON, 14th inst., at 8 a.m., and on the following FRIDAY, at same hour, returning from GOSFORD same days, at 2 p.m. Phoenix Wharf.

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SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR HONGKONG direct.—The fine A1 ship DEVONSHIRE, 638 tons burthen, WILLIAM SCOTLAND, master, will sail for the above port in a few days.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The fine clipper ship ELECTRA, BISHOP, master, being under engagement, will be despatched for the above port on 1st February.

SHIP ROXBURGH CASTLE, FOR LONDON.—Passengers must be on board before 9 a.m. THIS MORNING (Saturday). One poop cabin and two second-class berths still unengaged, for which immediate application is necessary.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 721 tons register, THOMAS ROSS, master, will sail for the above port in a few days. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—FOR LONDON.—The fine clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 721 tons register, THOMAS ROSS, master, will sail for the above port in a few days. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

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PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.
CHARLES BROOKS (late of Boston), watchmaker, your father is in Melbourne. Direct, Post-office, Melbourne.

ROBERT WALLIS, last heard of two years ago with a survey party on their way to Cassin, New South Wales, information about him has been received by his brother JOHN, Camperdown, Victoria.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NOTICE is hereby given that a half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the above Company will be held at their Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1884, and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the deed of settlement.

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ST. PAUL'S, Sydney.—An adjourned MEETING of the parishioners will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the schoolroom, for the purpose of electing representatives for the approaching Conference.

ST. MARY'S WAVERLEY.—A MEETING of the parishioners will be held on MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the schoolroom, for the purpose of electing representatives for the approaching Conference.

SUGAR PLANTING AND MANUFACTURE.—At the request of several gentlemen, the Rev. C. C. KEMP will give a public LECTURE on these important subjects at the School of Arts, at 7 p.m. on MONDAY, the 30th inst., Henry Parkes, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair.

ST. GEORGE'S VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The company is requested to meet for their first drill on MONDAY MORNING, 30th inst., at 6.30, opposite the Oldfield Hall, Newtown Road. Arrangements will be made for future drills, and the uniform described.

ST. VINCENT'S BAZAAR.—On view each evening, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, the MONSTER ALLIGATOR, lately captured at Koonah.

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ACARD—W. SHEARBY, Tailor, 284, George-street.—(Late from London to Messrs. G. (Giles and Co.)

ACARD—Parties visiting TASMANIA will find superior accommodation combined with most reasonable charges, at Mrs. LANGLEY'S Private Boarding Establishment, 68, Macquarie-st., Hobart Town, opposite the Town Hall, contiguous to the public buildings, where, &c. Private suites of apartments for families, with every convenience.

CARPETS TAKEN UP, thoroughly beaten, and re-laid, or altered for other rooms. Club-houses and hotels liberally dealt with. ARTLETT and SON, upholsters, Sydney Carpet Ground, Rushcutters' Bay.

CHART, BROTHERS, New Photographic Studio, being now replete with every necessary, they beg to state that they are accepting appointments for sittings as usual, 33, South Head Road. ARTLETT and SON, upholsters, Sydney Carpet Ground, Rushcutters' Bay.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two for 5s., four for 7s. 6d., six for 10s., J. YATES, 350, George-street.

CARTES DE VISITE, artistic and Helio—2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587

NOTICE UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.—Applications having been made to bring the Lands hereunder described under the provisions of the "Real Property Act," Certificates of Indefeasible title will be issued. Caveats to be lodged in form B of the said Act, on or before the dates named opposite each case respectively.

Property.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	Date up to and inclusive of which Caveat may be lodged.
No. 355, PARISH OF KESLO, COUNTY ROXBURGH—1 acre 3 rods 28 perches; bounded on the north-east by the road from Bathurst to O'Connell Plains 2 chains; on the north-west by a line south-easterly 9 chains 90 links; on the south-west by a line south-easterly 10 chains 8 links; on the south-east by a line north-easterly 10 chains 8 links; as now in the occupation of William Corwell.	JAMES TOBIAS	Emu Plains	February 10, 1865.
No. 588, TOWN OF MUSWELLBROOK—2 rods, being lot 17, of section 6, originally granted to John Perry, now occupied by the Rev. W. E. White.	James Jones	Sydney	February 10.
No. 162, BRISBANE WATER—2000 acres, originally granted to Mary Ann Hill, now or lately occupied by James Stockdale.	Alexander Hamilton and Hugh William Hamilton	Monaroo and Sydney	April 27.
No. 724, PENRITH—85 acres; bounded on the West of Penrith Road, 62 chains; east by Brigsley Road 33 chains; south by part of John James's 1500 acre grant; west by a line north-easterly 24 chains on the south by a line westerly 52 chains; and again on the west by a line, northerly 10 chains. Also, 12 acres—bounded on the north by High-street, Penrith, 10 chains; east by the Roman Catholic Church, and a continued line, in all 1079 links; on the south westerly 1556 links; west by the Mulgoa Road 12 chains to the point of commencement; being portion of John best's 470 acre grant.	Andrew Hardie M'Callach, trustee, with a power of sale.	Sydney	April 7.
No. 568, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY—342 perches, having a frontage of 99 ft. 6 in. to George-street, and adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Martin and Coombe—being lots 1, 2, and 3, of Jeffrey's subdivision.	Francis Mitchell	Sydney	April 7.
No. 687, SUSSEX-STREET, SYDNEY, in the north, bounded on the west by the building line of said street, 140 feet 3 inches; on the south by Fleming's property, 56 feet 11 inches; on the east by the west side of a stone rubble wall, 120 feet 6 inches; and on the north by premises belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. M'Garvie, 84 feet.	William Perry	Paddington	April 7.
No. 674, TOWN OF GRAFTON—100 acres, being the whole of section 9, and 10 perches—being lots 9 and 9 of section 19, as originally granted to William Fisher.	John Klobb	Grafton	April 7.

Diagrams delineating these Lands may be inspected at the Registrar-General's Office, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Dated this 26th day of January, 1865, at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney.

SPECIAL NOTICE UNDER THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.—Application having been made under section 79 of the "Real Property Act," by the undermentioned, to be registered as "Proprietor of the lands hereunder described, such application will be complied with, and Certificate of Title issued, in accordance therewith, unless Caveat be lodged on or before the date hereunder notified.

Property.	Name and residence of Applicant.	Title, how claimed.	Date up to and inclusive of which Caveat may be lodged.
TOWNSHIP OF YOUNG AND FORBES—Allotment 11, of section 2, Town of Young, and undivided moiety of 49 of section 3, Town of Forbes.	William Barnard Walcott, Sydney.	Administrator of Henry Godfrey, 3rd March, deceased.	1865.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1865, at the Registrar-General's Office, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THEO. JAS. JAGUES, Registrar-General.

Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 27th January, 1865.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.

Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.

Period for which tenders are to be received at this Office.

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AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE, AND GUARANTEE.

Office—Exchange Company, New South Wales Insurance Management, Hon. J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C., John Alger, Esq.

The Australian Alliance Assurance Company issues Policies in three branches of Insurance business, viz.: FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, and GUARANTEE for Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

The Insurance Risks are accepted at current rates, and the Insurers participate in the Company's property by having returned to them, by way of bonus, at the end of three years, fifty per cent. of the profits of the department.

Life Assurance Policies concede the greatest possible amount of privilege to the assured.

Guarantee Policies are issued to Government, Banking, and other officials, and at reduced rates. TWENTY PER CENT. of the Insurance premiums received in 1863 were returned to the persons guaranteed in 1863, thereby reducing their premiums to TWENTY SHILLINGS PER CENT.

Full particulars and every information to be had at the Company's Office, Exchange Company, Sydney.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18th Oct. 1865.

SYD

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865

claim those localities where they are harboured and assisted, in such a way as to include only the na-

claim those localities where they are harboured or assisted, in such a way as to include only the persons who, on good grounds, are suspected of being guilty abettors, and to levy upon the residents in such districts, in a summary way, the entire cost of maintaining such bodies of police as it may be thought necessary to employ for the protection of the country by means, and the imposition of heavier and more rigorous than the law now prescribes, upon any by-laws or otherwise aid bushrangers, it is thought the chance of their long impunity would be removed, and that, by which these objects, and to enable the police to attack with the promptness and vigour of the apprehension of bushrangers, will be submitted to you without delay.

6. The long period which has elapsed since Great Britain has been at war with any great maritime power, has rendered it imprudent delay in the construction of the defences now necessary to be made from a hostile attack by sea. More than one during the last four years apprehensions have been entertained of such a struggle as would render the British Islands liable to attacks which the Government could not resist, and from which England could not very readily defend them. The prudence and forbearance of British Statesmen have hitherto warded off any such calamity; but the apprehension still exist, and any naval war bringing into action the resources of a great maritime power to which England may be a party, is a duty to provide in time for such a contingency. The wealth accumulated in this city in houses, goods, and money, as well as in the various means for the carrying

parison with the general wealth of the community, that its destruction would, to a large extent, be the destruction of the remote interests as well. Where interests so momentous are involved even in the most peaceful times every precaution ought

parison with the general wealth of the community, that its destruction would, to a large extent, be the destruction of the remote interests of the community. These interests so momentous are involved even in the most trifling operations of the city, and to be taken which prudence and foresight can suggest. In recent times it has not been customary for belligerents to visit with all the horrors of war the mere inhabitants of a city, but a return may be made at any moment take place to the manner of former days, when every destruction of an enemy's property was regarded as a justifiable advantage. The great cost upon to incur the expense of constructing great fortifications, and the possibility of a large fleet and army could attack with any hope of success, but we ought to erect such fortifications as would enable us to secure the city from such force as might be sent against it from the United States, Americans, would be likely to be sent against it. The Harbour of Port Jackson is admirably adapted

for the construction of such works, and the Government has recently been favoured with some valuable suggestions as to the best and most economical means of planning and defending them. Proposals will be submitted to you in connexion with this most important subject, to which I invite your attention.

7. The great increase of crime which has taken place of late years, has rendered the safe custody of

for the construction of such works, and the Government has recently been favoured with some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the economical means of planning and conducting them. Proposals will be submitted to you in connexion with this most important subject, to which I invite your attention.

The great increase of crime which has taken place of late years, has rendered the safe custody and management of our criminals a matter of extreme difficulty. Our goal accommodation has become manifestly insufficient for coercion or classification, and must be supplemented by some other system, more lodging of the increasing numbers sent there for punishment. Several of them besides are placed in improper situations, and constructed in a plan to which none of the many improvements which have been suggested for the last few years would possibly be adapted. Some large goal or penitentiary establishment, the site for which shall be judiciously selected, and in the construction of which all the means for security, health, punishment, and classification, shall be considered, will be a most desirable object. The building of such an establishment will require a very large expenditure, but the time has arrived when a commencement should be made, and a sum of money for that purpose will be placed upon the Estimates for the year 1870-71.

8. The number of lunatics in this country requiring confinement is very great in proportion to the population. The two asylums of Parramatta and Darling Creek have for some time past been considered to be too small, and it is proposed to erect at those establishments do we find either the extent of accommodation, or the varied means for improving and ameliorating the condition of the patients which are now commonly met with in such

management of our criminals a matter of extreme difficulty. Our goal accommodation has become financially insufficient for correction or classification of the inmates, and the effort to increase the number and mode of confinement has not been successful. The increasing numbers sent to the State Prison for punishment. Several of them besides being placed in improper situations, and constructed of a flimsy material, the use of the prison has become a modern experience has suggested can be by at this possibility be adapted. Some large goal or penitentiary establishment, the site for which shall be judiciously selected, and the cost of the building and all proper means for security, health, punishment, and reformation shall be adopted, is one of our most urgent wants. The building of such an establishment will require the aid of the State, but the time has arrived when a commencement should be made, and the sum of money for that purpose will be placed upon the Estimates of Expenditure for the present year.

The number of lunatics in this country is rapidly increasing, and the means for their confinement and treatment are inadequate. The two asylums of Parnassia and Parapan Creek have for some time been considered insufficient to meet our requirements. In neither of these institutions is there any provision for the accommodation, or the varied means for improving and ameliorating the condition of the patients which are now commonly met with in our

that, in these respects, we should not be behind the age, and that, at any cost, we should do all that wisdom and experience can suggest to alleviate, as far as possible, the sufferings of those who labour under the greatest of all calamities. Large buildings, well situated, well watered, well drained and well ventilated, with ample grounds, well laid out for exercise and recreation, are in these days found indispensable for the proper management of those who are deprived of their reason. Such advantages, however, cannot be obtained without a considerable outlay, and the consequent imposition of new burthen upon the public. For this work of beneficence, therefore, will aid made in the Estimate of Expenditure for the present year.

9. Some years since the numerous and examples of infantile and juvenile destitution which everywhere met the eye, made a deep impression upon the thoughtful and benevolent; and by the well-directed charity of a gentleman who bequeathed his whole fortune to the relief of the poor, a public institution, or asylum for such destitution was founded, and has since been aided to and maintained by private and by public funds. This noble institution, however, is altogether insufficient to relieve the whole extent of public destitution with which it undertakes to deal, and treats only the cases of the very young. The children of more advanced years—those who have arrived at the age of puberty—cannot be applied for, and are not included among the objects of its benevolent aid. For the care, maintenance, and management of these children, a public institution on a large and comprehensive scale, and armed with stringent powers of compulsion, is required, and is, in fact, necessary. When it is considered that from this source the criminal classes are largely recruited, will not, apart from all considerations of humanity, be thought an unwise application of the public funds to the support of an institution for the care, maintenance, and so render them valuable additions to those classes who produce the public wealth rather than to those who systematically prey upon it? Will it not be thought a most judicious use of the public, which might easily be made available for the purpose of carrying out a project which ought to enlist in its favour persons of every party and persuasion in the country. The measures requisite for this purpose have been asked for, and I am sure will receive your sanction to the useful expenditure.

10. It has been thought to be a serious error in prison discipline, to allow juvenile criminals to be confined in the same gangs with criminals of mature age. This improper and unwise policy of the Government has, however, in the case of the young criminals, had, however, in the colony, been unavoidable by reason of the want of an establishment to which the young criminals could be sent. Some such establishment is urgently required, where they may be taught the habits, habits, and taught useful trades and occupations, by which, on their discharge, they could maintain themselves. An institution of this description might well be managed in connection with a reformatory school, and would be a great benefit to the colony. For that purpose the necessary expenditure will be recommended.

11. In the absence of poor laws in this colony, those who are unable to maintain themselves in comfortable circumstances, are not equal to all the calls of obtaining employment, have hitherto been dependent upon three asylums, supported partly by voluntary contributions and partly by the State. Although these asylums are the means of ministering to a large amount of distress, they are not equal to all the calls that are made upon them. There are great numbers of persons of both sexes, and for the most part advanced in years, who, having no means of livelihood and no opportunity of obtaining employment, will not or cannot avail themselves of the assistance of the State.

The police officers are constantly

Bill read and laid on the table.
THE ADDRESS.
The PRESIDENT read (from the Chair) the Address
his Excellency the Governor to the Legislature this day

Mr. JOHNSON said that, in the absence of a member who was to have been considered the duty which would have been much more nobly performed than he could hope to perform it, he had now to name the select committee to be appointed to prepare an address in the name of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor-General on the day by His Excellency the Governor-General consist of Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Allen, Mr. Deane Thomson, Mr. Docker, Mr. Lord, Mr. Walker, a (quodlibet) Mr. Adolphus.

Mr. LOED seconded the motion.

The question was put and carried.

The committee withdrew to prepare the Address.

The committee having returned to the House, Mr. JOHNSON moved that the select committee be again an Address, and moved that it be read by the Clerk.

The motion was agreed to, and the following Address was thereupon read by the Clerk —

“To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young

“May it please your Excellency, I, your humble and dutiful subject, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Parliament assembled, desire to express to your Excellency our warmest acknowledgments for the many favours and most gracious sovereignty, and to offer our respectful thanks for your Excellency's speech.

“We are most anxious to observe that the adjustment of public finances is the first and most important duty of the Legislature, and we shall be happy to afford our zealous and constant assistance in passing any measures which may be unanimously and judiciously adopted.

“2. The various other matters to which your Excellency has referred will receive our attentive consideration.”

THE SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AS READ by adopted by the Council, as the answer to the Speech which his Excellency has been pleased to address to the Legislature, were of a most judicious and salutary solution of the financial and social condition of the Colony given in the Governor's opening Speech. The elaborate and various parts were a very light one. The remarks of the members of both House of Parliament that there was really little scope for any observations from him. The only point that was raised was that the Governor had said in that Speech the most prominent were those relating

the finances of the colony. I understand, Parliament has not yet decided whether or not the circumstances now existing in reference to that are of important consequence. He was glad to find that his Excellency had taken a constitutional view of the matter, and that the House should decide upon the propriety of the expenditure of Parliament to make provision for the legal and necessary expenditure of the country. He thought that the House should be satisfied to see that the money was lawfully made, made by this House, we were to some extent indebted for the position which had now been finally assumed, and that there was never to be any more unauthorised or illegal expenditure of the public money. He was glad to hear that it was competent to give the legal sanction which ought to be required before any public funds were expended, and he was glad to hear that the House had been enabled to pass any measure submitted to it for the purpose of relieving his Excellency from that most undesirable dilemma of having either to throw the country into confusion by a default in the payment of the public money, or to give the public money without legal sanction. He entirely concurred in the Governor's speech with regard to the measures to be taken

Mr. BARGHOLM seconded the motion.

Mr. BARGHOLM remarked that the hon. and learned member (Mr. Johnson) had congratulated the House upon what he chose to call a most elaborate statement of the political and social position of the colony. But it was evident to him that the Government had not been able to give a reply was the best answer that could be given to what he could not but designate as a mass of unparalled verbiage. The statements made in the opening Speech were very unimpressive, and the opening Speech was not at all intended to address such remarks to both Houses of Parliament. What could be the meaning of jumbling together so many matters in an opening Speech? He was sure that the hon. member who made these must be of opinion that the narratives of circumstances, which he had alluded to, had no proper place in a Governor's Speech. What was gained by such a proceeding except to induce the House

to lose sight of the most important matters requiring consideration? Owing to the long-continued delays of the Government in calling the Legislature together, the country had been for many months past substantially without Parliamentary government, and upon the return of Parliamentary government he might congratulate the country. The Government chose to address the House as to what we ought to do, but they had done nothing to relieve the country of its difficulties; on the contrary, they had done all in their power to lower the credit of the colony, having by their absurd mistakes run up the debentures unpayable. There had been no real

Mr. PLUNKETT observed that the common fault was in the opening of the speech, and that they said a great deal of the same thing, and that the improvement in the making of these speeches. The present speech had been complained of as too lengthy, and that the improvement in the making of these speeches. The present speech had been complained of as too lengthy, and that the improvement in the making of these speeches. The present speech had been complained of as too lengthy, and that the improvement in the making of these speeches.

public, and to open their eyes to the great wants of the colony. The state into which the late Government had allowed some of our public establishments to get was dangerous to the safety of the colony, and it was the duty of the attention of the Legislature, and he hoped that, wherever Government should be in power, a remedy would be applied to cure the evils that stared us in the face. There could be no doubt that all these matters depended upon the Government, and that the Legislature could not do more than that the recommendations contained in the Speech were right and proper. He hoped that, if day to-night, at the events on the next sitting, it, a bill would come up from the other House to authorize the Government to make a loan of £100,000 to defray the expenses of the Government for the next three months. It would be cruel to the public if wants if they could not be paid at the appointed time.

to the world to be the party to making the Government to sign the Convention. The Government had no objection to the Convention being signed, but it was not the Government's business to sign it. It was sitting it was the duty of Parliament to relieve the Governor from taking that unconstitutional course. He had agreed with the proposed Address: it gave the go-by to all the great many questions that did not concern us at the present time.

Mr. ALLEN replied to the objection taken by the hon. and learned member to the mention in the Government Speech of a charitable bequest of £10,000 for the Destitute Children's Asylum, and said he (Mr. Allen) would explain the matter to the Committee of the House. It would, he thought, be a very good thing for such gifts to be recorded in the archives of Parliament, as they might be the means of inducing others to follow so good an example. By means of that bequest upwards of 150 children had been taken from the streets of Sydney, and were now receiving regular education.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL said he considered the Speech on the whole a very fair statement of the condition of the country. He thought that the unsatisfactory condition of the country was not the fault of the Government, but of the great depression of the Government's expenditure of money beyond the means to come. He never could understand why in a country where wages were so high there should be any necessity for so much unemployment. He thought that the Government of Sydney should be called upon to provide liberally to put down bushrangers. If persons risked their lives in the pursuit of bushrangers, they looked for some reward. He thought that if the Government would give a reward of £100 to the person who would only reduce the upset price for the Government of money realised. The land itself ought to be made to pay for all the improvements that were being made upon it.

THE PRESIDENT desired, before putting the question to address a few words to the House. Although the financial state of the country might excite considerable uneasiness he did not think there was any cause for alarm; as we were now satisfied that the Government were doing all which was necessary to meet the emergency, and that the worst which could happen would be a temporary suspension of the ordinary business of the country. But a far more serious question was the state in which the interior of the colony was left for some time past been, and the consequences of the late outrages to a few bushrangers. He did not think that Government, in framing the open Speech, had taken at all a correct view of the state of this now existing in the interior, or had stated the true reasons that was required. He himself, as a country gentleman, was not satisfied with the measures which the Government were pursuing, while these outrages were being carried on, might be allowed to pro-

with some authority. He had also some thirty years' experience as a magistrate, and he had had in old time to act as a magistrate in the district of the police. He must say that he had never seen anything in the old days like the present state of things. The condition in which the interior of the country was now placed was matter for very serious consideration. Some people had declared that if attacked by the bushrangers they would offer no resistance—that they would carry only a few shillings with them—and that they would readily give those up to the robbers. Other

shall enter upon the Minutes of the Votes and Proceedings the questions, of which formal notice shall have been given, and to the members representing the Government in this House, and the answers returned to the same." Certain Committee on a private bill be entitled to vote on all questions in the same way as other members of each committee; and, in case of an equality of votes, exercise a second or casting vote.

Mr. MARTIN then moved that until the Standing Orders were adopted, the House be guided by the Standing Orders of the last Parliament.

Mr. COWPER objected to this motion being put, and it was consequently withdrawn.

MR. MARTIN: I move the first reading of a bill to appropriate out of the revenue for 1865 a sum to meet the cost of the departments for the first three months of that year. It was customary before proceeding with the consideration of the Governor's Speech to concur with the bill, and this year, as a protest against any interference by the Crown then in power, I moved this motion in all sincerity in order that the bill, if possible, be carried through all its stages in both Houses. The bill had been framed on two precedents. One was one of the last year. Then the supplies were not voted in time to meet the emergency, and public Treasury, and it became necessary, as upon former occasions, for the Act authorising the appropriation from the Treasury, and it was not until the first three months of the year, and at the expiration of the preceding year, of the money necessary to defray the expenses of the Government.

The Government, if must be quite clear to every hon. member, that passing such a bill could be of no advantage to the existing Government, if there was a probability of their being displaced. It might be that the Government stood in a position to do so, but at the first opportunity that offered a vote would be given and would have the effect of displacing them from office. If anyone else were to come to the Address it could only have one result, that the present Ministry would resign, and that another would be called upon to form a Government and an Administration. Under these circumstances, he admitted the probability of such a state of things, but he did not make the motion for the sake of gaining any advantage to himself or to his colleagues. His action in the main was dictated by the desire to see that the Government, if they were then by a desire to see the public departments carried on, and that the Government should not be called upon to resign.

the payment of money without the authority of an Act of Parliament. It was necessary to place an authorisation of this kind in the hands of the Governor, and whatever Government might be formed, the issue of this kind would have to be passed. The bill had no reference to party struggles, but, on the contrary, if passed, would facilitate the proceedings of those who had to succeed him in office. On these grounds he hoped there would be no opposition to the bill, and he trusted it would pass to-day. He might mention that he had consulted the gentleman who was recognised leader of the Opposition, and he had agreed in the advisability of the motion; but since then it appeared that there was some dissent in the part of some members on the Opposition benches. He hoped, however, that these gentlemen would not be so desirous of subordinating their own opinions to those of a few, as to refuse to vote in the opposite as to allow one to speak for all, and to induce them to be guided by their leader's judgment. He moved the

him a debt of gratitude for having obeyed to his formal notice for the adoption of the rules and orders without notice, as those Standing Orders would have prevented him from making the present motion. It was true that the House had not yet considered his motion, but he had consulted him as to the propriety of the bill, and at the same time (Mr. M. said) he expressed his unwillingness to throw any obstacle in the way of doing what might be considered a reasonable thing-making due provision by legislative enactment for carrying on the public service, so that his Exceedency might be relieved from any want of funds, and that he was very appreciative. But he did not intend that answer to be taken in and in discussing the matter with some of his supporters, he found that some difficulties were likely to arise. He questioned on some grounds whether it would

Government occupying a position in which no other Government in the world, he believed, had been placed, having a Treasurer without a seat, and who, without the proper responsibility, would be deputed to pay these money. Mr. RAE had been told that the Government was a Government which had been rejected by every constituency in the country, and he presented himself. So shattered were the Government that they had no Minister for Public Works, no Treasurer, and it was said no Colonial Secretary. He might add that what was the House proposing to regenerate this Government, shattered as it was. He thought the House and learned member would see the threat of the House withdrawing the bill until after the debate on His Excellency's opening speech; and when a decision upon that was arrived at, the retirement of the Government holding office might prove a bill that would be passed.

Mr. MARTIN had no objection to fall in with the view

of the hon. member, but the hon. member's argument relative to the Government having no Treasurer was without weight, because, if the present Government were put out of office, these pay ments still become necessary before the new Government could be put in office. The hon. member had no Government Treasurer in the House. If any serious objection were made, he (Mr. Martin) did not care to press the bill; but he had discharged his duty in proposing it. The bill came under the circumstances, then, would be to read the bill a first time, and let the matter rest for another day. Mr. SPEAKER had received this proposition for voting, he filled a first time as a *pro forma* motion, customary at the commencement of a Parliament's proceedings, though he questioned whether the practice of making such motions an assertion of power to legislate had not become defunct. He thought the proceedings should be conducted just as

The bill was read a first time, and the second reading found an order of the day for Tuesday next.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. SPEAKER reported that the House had this day attended to the Legislature's annual session, when his Excellency delivered an opening speech, of which for greater accuracy a copy had been obtained.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Mr. WALKER rose to move, "That a select committee be appointed to prepare an Address in reply to the speech of his Excellency the Governor, and to report thereon to the committee of the whole." The motion was carried, and to consist of Mr. Walker, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Mate, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Campbell."

Mr. GORDON seconded the motion.

Mr. WALKER moved the adoption of the following Address:—

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the Navy."

"May it please your Excellency:—We, his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, desire to express to your Excellency our affection and loyalty to the person and Government of our most Gracious Sovereign; and to offer our respectful thanks for your

"2. The various other matters to which your Excellency has referred will require your attentive consideration."

The Address having been read by the Clerk,

Mr. WALKER, who was received with cheers, and to rose with much diffidence to perform the duty which had been entrusted to him, not that it was an arduous or difficult duty, but it was one of a very responsible nature; and could not be performed with propriety, in the inevitable absence of the hon. member to whom was originally entrusted this performance. However, it was not an intention to delay the House with any lengthily observations on the duty which had been entrusted to him, but to express his sincere sympathy with the hon. member, and to assure him that he would do his best to perform the duty.

speech would be of the same kind. The Speech of his Excellency was a very elaborate and able speech—(hear, hear)—a speech that embraced a great variety of important topics, which he doubted not would be taken to heart by all those who attended it, and which would have most beneficial results to the people of this colony. He did not propose this Union with any very sanguine anticipations that it would be carried, for he was told that the Government had a very formidable opposition. He was not less honest, however, in saying that he did not doubt they had; but when he looked at the cross-bills and this (the Ministerial) side of the House, he saw a body of highly respectable gentlemen who were sent here to represent the people of this colony. He saw in the House a very large proportion of the members, and although some of them might be thought, been returned for the express purpose of throwing out the present

Administration, yet a large number of able members were not prepared, in his opinion, to give up their own conception of the principle or the substance of Government. He quite agreed with the most important paragraph in the long article, which he had written, "that it was the duty of the Legislature to exercise its Excellency in regard to the public finances." The disordered state of the financial affairs was one of all the troubles in this country, and he thought that if the members of the Legislature would do their duty, they could save all party feeling, and give a fair and candid consideration to the address which had been submitted. (Laughter.) He did not think it was the time for long speeches. If they were to have a crisis, the crisis came the better off. He thought Mr. GORDON had suggested to move the adoption of the address which had just been read. (Cheers.)

Mr. GORDON, in rising to second the motion, said he quite concurred in the remarks of the hon. member who had just spoken, and he thought that the hon. member's

had moved the adoption of the Address in very
 Excellency's Speech, and, as hon. members opposite were
 very anxious for the result of this debate, he should content
 himself, with simply seconding the motion.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose, when
 Mr. SPEAKER said: The hon. member will allow us
 to put the motion. (Laughter.)

The motion having been put
 Mr. MACPHERSON again rose, and said he rose to the
 acknowledgment of his friends on the other side of the
 House. (An hon. member: Not at all.) It was to add
 an amendment to the Address which had just been
 moved, and seconded, in the following terms. Th

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is heavily shadowed, indicating it is part of a bound volume. There is no text or other markings on the page.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 28, 1865.

the House, and that there were at present no Standing Orders.

change of Ministry; the exigency to be provided against arising on the first day of the ensuing month. The bill was then read a first time.

Upon the motion of Mr. WALKER, a select committee was appointed to prepare an Address, in reply to his Excellency's Speech.

The committee, after a short interval brought us

Mr. WALKER moved the adoption of the Address and urged the imperative duty of the House to exert itself to place our finances upon a satisfactory basis.

Mr. GORDON briefly seconded the motion.

tion of his policy, make provision for State-aid to religion. He had always urged this question in season and out of season, and he would always urge it. He had ascertained that not less than forty members of the present House were prepared to support the principle. Mr. Cowper had always been pledged to the principle; and if he abandoned it, he only abandoned it for party purposes.

Mr. MARTIN, in reference to an allusion which had been made to the secession of another member of the Government, announced that the hon. member for the Hastings (Mr. Foster) had tendered his resignation of the office of Colonial Secretary; and he read to the House a correspondence between the hon. member and his colleagues on that subject.

substance of this correspondence was, that the gentleman had resigned his office in consequence of the Governor refusing to accept his recommendation of two gentlemen, acknowledged to be eligible, for nomination to the Legislative Council, on the ground that it was undesirable to increase the number of the members of the Legislature at a small amount of salary.

members of the Legislative Council, from which view the hon. member (Mr. Forster) dissented, alleging that the responsibility for nomination of members of the Legislative Council was not cast upon the Governor, but upon the Executive. The correspondence further showed that the other members of the Cabinet were not in accordance with their colleague on this point.

Mr. DARNALL characterized Mr. Macpherson's amendment as a mere pyrotechnic display, only designed to divert the attention of the House from the grave and important question—the existence of a Ministry—which it was met to discuss. He was prepared to support State-aid to religion, but it must

be under proper and suitable circumstances. The proposed amendment was only made to save discussion of the main question by a side wind. With reference to the other collateral question raised, as to the motives of the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, the honorable member argued that the constitutional discretion of nomination

to the Legislative Council was with the Governor and not with the Ministry, that the Governor had strictly carried out his constitutional functions, even by the admission of the hon. gentleman's colleague, and that the hon. gentleman's exit from office was only a splutter or an ebullition of temper.

Mr. FORSTER explained that what he did he could

not have aided doing with a due regard to the dignity of his official position. It would have been impossible for him to hold office if his recommendation were refused. His view was that it was not absolutely necessary to adhere to a mere arbitrary limit of number of members fixed by the late Government, and which that Government itself had found it convenient

Dr. LANG was proceeding to address the House as to the constitutional question collaterally involved with reference to the creation of new members of the Legislative Council, when the Speaker ruled that the further discussion of the point was irrelevant and irregular. The hon. and reverend member then confined

himself to the discussion of Mr. Macpherson's amendment, and he denied that there was any predominant feeling among the rural and mining population with reference to the continuance of State-aid. The squatters had not made any effort to support Ministers or religion as they were bound to do.

Mr. JOSEPHSON, as an advocate of State-aid to religion, opposed the amendment as ill timed.

Mr. LLOYD, Mr. FORLONGE, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the motion as inopportune, without reference to their opinions on the general question of State-aid.

Mr. WHITE defended the squatters against Dr. Lang's imputation that, as a body, they were generally indifferent to this question.

Mr. COWFER then proceeded to move the substantial amendment to the address. He objected to the form of the vice regal speech in that in opposition to all precedent it was addressed to the collective Legislature, and made no allusion to the special provinces.

of the Assembly to make provision for the public exigencies. The amendment which he would submit was, that it was essential that any Government should possess the confidence of the House and the country and that the present Government did not possess this confidence. There was a precedent for the course now taken, in an amendment moved upon an address

in the House of Commons, on the opening of a new Parliament, when an amendment moved by the Marquis of Hartington, precisely similar to the amendment now proposed, led to the displacement of the Government of the present Earl of Derby. The difficulty of the members of the present Ministry in obtaining seats, showed that the country had, upon

Mr. MARTIN said that he did not dispute the precedent quoted for the amendment now proposed. He considered that we had had quite enough of weak Governments, and he should be very glad if the hon. member should the task devolve to him, could sue

in forming a strong Government. There were no charges against him or his Government, and it was unnecessary for him to have recourse to any vindication. He only desired to observe that he had not, as alleged, addressed five constituencies, but only one, and that for the two for which he had been elected he had not even been a candidate. He would give no further notice.

Upon the question being put, Mr. Cowper's amendment to the Address was carried on a division of 42 to 14.

The Address, as amended, was adopted without division.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the House adjourn until Tuesday next, at half-past two, as the Governor would, he presumed, be prepared to receive the Address at three o'clock on that day.

The House, at twenty minutes past nine, adjourned.

THE MARTIN Ministry has "succumbed to adverse circumstances," and will now pass into history.

all the sharp things which might be said of the party they succeeded, or the estate they have left. But a series of mistakes and we may add of method and detail rather than of principle, has led to the

failure of an attempt to supersede a party who seemed to have obtained the fee simple of place and the monopoly of power. The MARTIN Ministry obtained office because their predecessors had brought the finances of the country to what seemed a hopeless prostration and con-

fusion. They were supported by a large amount of public favour. Even the manifest incompatibility of their professions was overlooked on account of the necessities of their position, and they had the best chance hitherto afforded of stabilizing. But all this is now over.

We are sure Mr. MARTIN will lose nothing in public estimation by readiness to accept the verdict of the Assembly, and by an effort to prevent delay which could only be pernicious. We shall be glad if a precedent, so like right

statesmanship, be followed by his successors when their time shall come, still more that the example has been set by a public man of colonial origin. Why should the relations of

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

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ALL that PARCEL of LAND, purchase, and being lots 14 and 15, plan, having 355 FBST FIVE STREET, by a depth of 47 feet is recited a TWO-ROOMED 1/2 bungalow, with good yard and well and occupied by Mr. McDonald. To be sold at sale. Call on the day. The property would be well dry proprietor, or any one engaged at

